

# WINTZER THE WIZARD OF THE LARGE FLOWERING CANNAS

He Made the Large Flowering Kinds Popular Everywhere

I WAS favored by a visit from Antoine Wintzer and his son the past season. Mr. Wintzer has originated more good flowering cannas than any other individual.

Antoine Wintzer is an Alsatian who has spent most of his life in America, his country by adoption. He is the vice-president of the Conard & Jones Company, West Grove, Pa., where he has originated more than 100 large flowering cannas. For several years Dr. W. von Fleet, now of the United States Agricultural Department, was associated with Mr. Wintzer in his hybridizing work.

A hundred new and good cannas is a wonderful accomplishment for one man's lifetime, representing painstaking work that the ordinary individual cannot comprehend.

I had the canna fever some years ago and tried all the new cannas.

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Daffodils bloom early in the spring and make a beautiful display on the lawn. In the hardy border or among the shrubs. Once planted they are permanent and multiply year after year. The collection includes large and medium trumpet, short cupped and double varieties of first-size bulbs.

**25 DARWIN TULIPS, \$1**

The most beautiful of the tulip family, this collection contains a gorgeous set of brilliant flowers in the garden most spring. The collection consists of five named varieties.

**25 Bulbs for House Culture, \$1**

This collection of bulbs will give a charming succession of bloom from Christmas until Easter. There are sufficient bulbs for twelve pots or bowls and they can be grown in earth or fibre—3 Paper-white Narcissus; 3 Dutch-Roman Hyacinths; 4 Freesia; 4 Purple-Poppy Anemones; 3 Tulips; 6 Jonquils; 3 Daffodils.

**Schling's Prepared Bulb Fibre, 3 qts.** enough to plant above collection, \$1.

Sent postpaid east of the Mississippi. River west of Mississippi add 25 cts. for each collection. Complete cultural directions with every order. Complete stock of bulbs of all kinds.

**MAX SCHLING, Inc.**  
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Catalogue on request.

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24 West 59th Street, New York City

## Flower Bulbs for Fall and Winter

**DARWIN TULIPS**

Plant these in pots or Garden beds and borders. Huge flowers, long stems, great range of colors. 40 large bulbs, many kinds mixed, prepaid \$1.25.

**FRENCH NARCISSUS**

**WATER FLOWERING.** Exquisite, fragrant, white indoor bloomers in gravel and water or earth. 12 large bulbs, prepaid for 65c. The above two offers for \$1.75.

**DAFFODILS**

The golden trumpets that herald the advent of spring. Sure, effective. For pots indoors or garden use. 40 large bulbs, mixed kinds, prepaid, \$1.50. The above three offers for \$3.25.

**HYACINTHS**

FOR POTS, FOR BEDS. Mammoth fragrant spikes in pink, red, blue and white. Twelve jumbo bulbs, (3 of each color), \$2.25; twelve large bulbs (3 of each color), \$1.50. All Prepaid.

**CHINESE SACRED LILY**

Blooms indoors in gravel and water. Monster Bulbs, each 20c.; 12 for \$2.25 prepaid with cultural directions. Complete Autumn Catalog mailed FREE everywhere. Write or call.

**VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE** Barclay, cor. Church Street, New York City

**LARGE ASPARAGUS ROOTS**

For quick results. 14 cts. per 100, 25 cts. per 200, 45 cts. per 500, 75 cts. per 1,000. Also STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRIANT, GRAPE, RHUBARB PLANTS, PLANT TREES and SHRUBS for fall planting. Catalogue free. HARRY L. SQUIRES, Good Ground, N. Y.

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Antoine Wintzer

Acres of New Beautiful Flowering Cannas Grown in These Gardens

turf like scattered coins, two species of chickweed, three of buttercups and the shepherd's purse of worldwide distribution, were abundant; the slender melilot shed an intense perfume when it opened in June; the corn still glinting through the stalks of bronzed wheat; the bladder campion shook its green belled calyxes and the nightblooming pink, half hidden under a crimson bramble bush, had not

poorer, is the fringed gentian, whose twisted buds open to the September sun, and rarely as now brave the winds of November. The gentian is a typical wild flower, wanting cultivation, shy and capricious in habit. It may be sought through the live oaks, and turning you have at your feet a dozen erect stems raising their flowers to the sunshine. One year a low meadow will be blue as the sky above, the next not one is to be found. But the flower itself is open hearted and frank in expression, gladly giving its message of cheer, quite unlike its sister, the closed gentian, whose vase, shaped, dark purplish blue, buds never open. They puzzle their new acquaintance, who vainly watches for their unfolding, and their sinister aspect might repel even their true loves and tempt him to relegate them to a place among the mystic herbs gathered in full moon for a witch's cauldron. If, as has been said, there is a flower for every mood of the mind they may well represent the darkest and most secretive phases of character.

But the late blooming flowers are only an incidental, not an inherent, feature of the Indian summer. Its color scheme is in the russet and marmoon of the persistent oak leaves, in the sere grass and the sober monotone of the cornfield stubble, further subdued in the smoky light. Other charms are in the slender tracery of leafless trees thrown in silhouette against the sky. The rough outline of the sky breaks the horizon curve more sharply and the contour of the rock masses comes out in bossy relief. One only learns the true topography of the country when the leaves are fallen. These rustling leaves strewn the ground, scattered ankle deep, blown into wind-caves, lying in damp heaps, diffusing that racy, tonic odor which is the quintessence of the forest growth. Now, as approach the short solstitial days, begin the greenish primrose hood skies of sunset—with that slowly fading yellow afterglow suffusing the air, dim with that purple haze which gives to Indian summer its subtle charm.

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### BLANCHING CELERY.

In the small garden blanching can be done with earth by drawing the soil up close to the plants. At first only a little soil should be placed against the celery; but gradually the soil level should be raised until only the tops of the plants are exposed. After this stage has been reached, from one to two weeks will be necessary to blanch the crop properly. The earth should be packed closely about the plants or the blanching period will be longer.

It is not necessary to have the crop mature before blanching, as both processes can go on at the same time. Ten inch boards or heavy paper can be used in place of earth if desired. The boards must be close to the plants and supported or braced by stakes driven in the ground at frequent intervals.

The late crop of celery is sometimes blanched in storage. An old holed or trench can be used. The plants should be completely covered to protect them from severe weather and to keep out the light. In order to blanch in storage it is necessary to harvest the crop with some of the roots remaining, since growth, although slow at this time, must continue if the best quality of celery is to be produced.

In "The Complete Gardener and Florist," seventh edition, published by William H. Graham, Tribune building, New York, 1847, egg plant is classed with plants for the flower garden.

"It is an annual, growing about a foot high, and in June or July produces white or violet colored flowers, which are succeeded by its singular looking fruit, which is said to be eaten when the plant is indigenous. It is raised from seeds. It should be sown on rich light soil, but it does well in pots."

There are numerous errors in the spelling of flowering plants. It seems strange that the book should go through two editions without the author's attention having been called to them. It contains 150 pages, bound in boards, and sold for twenty-five cents. A solid copy at this late date was eagerly purchased at the original price at a second hand book shop.

**HARDY PERENNIALS.**

Strong seedlings, hardy perennials will bloom next season, best in collection. Write for catalogue. E. S. WIEBE, East Greenwich, R. I.

them in the part of the cellar where the heater is located and let the foliage start before placing them in full light.

Do not keep them in temperature over about 65 deg. when placed in the light.

By following these directions perfect flowers on stems of proper length should result.

### WINTERING FOUR O'CLOCKS.

A garden enthusiast of Hartford, Conn., wishes to know how to winter roots of Four o'clocks.

Mirabilis jalapa is called Marvel of Peru or Four o'clock. The flowers expand about 4 o'clock and fade the next morning. The French call it "beauty of the night."

It is a well branched plant about two feet in height with good foliage and fragrant flowers of fine colors and markings. It makes a good summer low hedge if the plants are set about a foot apart. For bedding the plants should be set two feet apart.

The mirabilis is generally treated as a half hardy annual, the seeds sown in the open ground early in the spring where the plants are to remain. The roots, however, may be taken up in the autumn and wintered over the same as dahlias.

### RHUBARB WINE.

A recipe for rhubarb wine is asked for. Here are two old recipes:

No. 1.

To each gallon of juice add one gallon of water in which seven pounds of brown sugar has been dissolved. Fill a keg, leaving the bung out, and keep it filled with sweetened water as it works over until clear. Let the wine stand in the keg until spring and then bottle.

No. 2.

Cut in cubes and crush five pounds of rhubarb. Add the yellow rind of a lemon and one gallon of water and let stand covered two days. Strain off the liquid and add four pounds of sugar. Put in small cask, covering the bung hole with muslin, and let work two or three days. Then bottle.

Narcissus. In pots, require about five weeks to develop flowers, after they are brought into full light. Hyacinths and tulips take a little longer. Paper white narcissus require only about four weeks.

Leaves contain relatively large amounts of potash. Use them as a winter mulch and spade them under in the spring.

Potted bulbs that throw up sprouts from two to three inches long before the roots have filled the pots have been kept too warm.

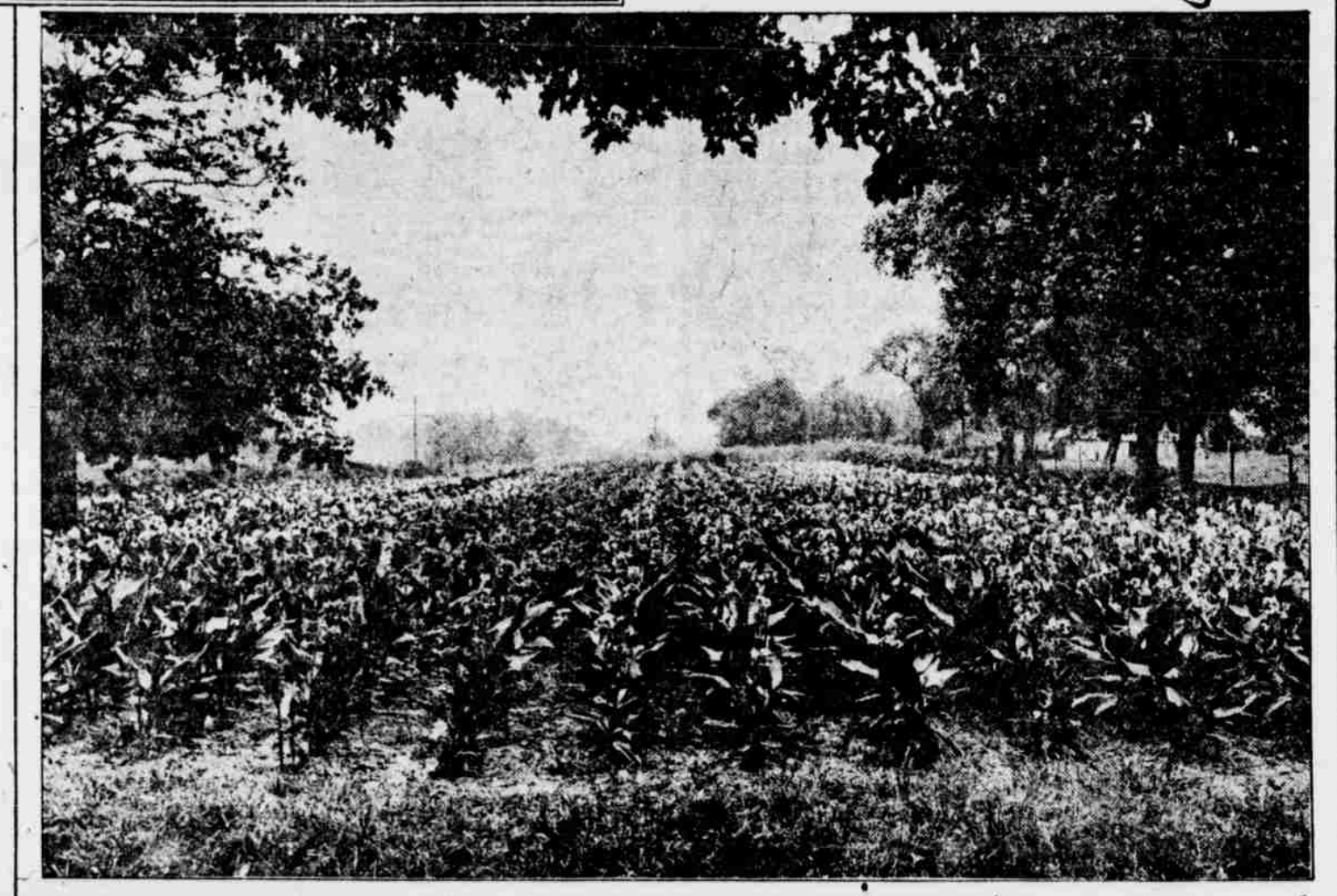
### NO MORE SNOWDROPS.

"Before the last patches of snow disappear in the spring the snowdrop lifts its head, and from then on the bulb-lover has a constant succession of blooms."

The quotation is from the special information service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The service evidently has not heard that last July the Federal Horticultural Board said "nix on the snowdrop," which is to never, never, never again lift its head from the patches where the snow has disappeared—that is, not in the United States.

The Agriculture Department writer, like thousands of others, could see no reason for excluding the snowdrop, but the Federal Horticultural Board members do not claim to be horticulturists. Politics placed them on the board that belies its name, and so the poetry of the snowdrop in America has been put to rest.

Dry dahlias and cannas a day or two in the open air before putting the tubers away for winter.



Acres of large flowering cannas and their originator.

Great Spirit who, pleased with his children and with the gifts of the coming year, stretched himself on the hills for repose.

"The Indians chose this time to attack the new settlers, and every frontiersman was on the alert. Women and children covered behind the logs of their cabins, or in warm dugouts, and welcomed the snows which gave them brief security."

But the origin of the name, or the exact time, be it in October or November, of these truly halcyon days is of little moment. Every year, be it earlier or later, for a longer or shorter period, there comes to us a respite from frost and the chill of approaching winter. There is a continuance or a renewal of plant life which emphasizes the fact that our vegetation never dies. Ever in its hours of deepest slumber, the subtle forces which build the new life are working, and the plant may produce its culminating bloom under the most adverse circumstances.

"One who has picked dandelions and starchy chickweed in January and seen the purple hepatica throw back its furry hood in mid February will not dispute Thoreau's assertion that even in our northern climate, some wild plant is blossoming in every month of the year. A warm or rainy fall prolongs or repeats the flowering season and often carries the blooms of September to meet the winter."

So it happened that in a ramble over the Connecticut hills, near Suffield, one day in early November, the various belated flowers were counted, and while a more careful search would certainly have added to the number. Nor were they struggling, depauperate specimens plainly born out of time; the goldenrod tossed its plumes as gaily, the asters smiled as brightly as when first opening to the summer sunshine, the orchids and the pyrolas breathed a fragrance as sweet

as when distilled in the glow of an August noon.

"The message of the fall is no threat of the dying year, but a glad prophecy of the renewed life which is to come. The maples and birches had already written it on the hills and now that the wind sighed through the leafless trees, the late-blooming flowers traced in the sere grass the same joyous promise, an illuminated text fairer than in any missal of old."

The wych-hazel, which marks the calendar for November, was true to its own time, but as we broke for our bow port the angular gray branches hung with little yellow tassels, they had many unwonted associates. Three species of goldenrod filled in the stiff twigs with a soft background; against them were massed the feathery tufts of the pale purple boneset, the Joe Pye weed of the Indian pharmacopoeia, its dull hue bringing out the more vivid colors of the asters, which ran through a chromatic scale from the purple to the pale lavender frost flower. A handful of fringed polygala, the bird in the air of Canadian children, and of Quaker Maids, the innocence, or bluet, which in spring, whitens thin soiled pastures with its dainty bloom, were gathered, and trailing stems of the golden flowered and the silver leaved cinquefoils, gave grace to this November nosegay, while floating over all were the airy umbels of Queen Anne's lace. It is a pity that so exquisite a flower, called also bird's nest, from the fuzzy convolvulus into which the ripening seed vessels weave themselves, should be best known as the farmers' pest, wild carrot.

There were many others of the same European descent, either waifs from neglected gardens or the "weeds" which follow in the footsteps of civilization. There was tansy with its lacy leafage, its clusters of yellow "knobs" and its pungent odor, so prized in "bitters" and motherwort and catnip and mayweed and yarrow, never missing in the bundles of "physical herbs" hanging from the garret beams of every ew England homestead, stimulated now to a new secretion of their healing juices and to a second flowering. Dandelions gleamed on the short

yet closed its creamy flowers. The clovers were renewing their youth; adventurous bumblebees, their winter quarters still unsought, buzzed about the honeyed red blossoms, and hive bees sipped the nectar of white clover; the yellow hon clover and the rabbit's tail or "ousy clover," soft and silvery gray as the paws of a Maltese kitten, hung over the edge of a shaly bank.

But the supreme gift of the fall, that which not seen, leaves the year unremembered and one's memory the

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CLARA BUTT

In anticipation of again placing before you a quantity of quality goods, we can offer 50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, for \$1.50.

Selected from fifteen named varieties. Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip for brilliancy of bloom. With flowers as large as the Oriental Poppy, in a wide range of colors and shades, borne on strong stems often exceeding three feet, they are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before ground becomes frozen and they will bloom during May.

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